

HEALTH
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NEWENT RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
ANNUAL REPORT
of the
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
for the Year
1952
M. L. SUTCLIFFE
T.D., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF NEWENT

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

Medical Officer of Health

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the Hygiene Conditions and Vital Statistics of the District for the year 1952.

It includes the report of the Sanitary Inspectors and is compiled to conform with Articles 6(3) and 17(5) of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935, and it incorporates the requirements of the Ministry of Health Circular 2/53, dated 22nd January, 1953.

In accordance with paragraph 5 of the above circular the distribution of this report is a wide one, and includes:-

The Ministry of Health.

The County Medical Officer of Health.

The Ministry of Food.

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

The Ministry of Labour and National Service.

The population has declined slightly since my last Annual Report and one cannot consider this a good sign in an agricultural area. To combat this, it is essential that a rural district tries to give the amenities of towns, especially as regards housing, water supplies, sewerage and refuse collection. Improvements in these health necessities are being carried out by the Council, and it is satisfactory to note the ambitious schemes of main water supplies in hand, and also that consideration is being paid to improvements in the existing sewage disposal works of Newent Town.

Housing still remains the first priority in the District. It will be noted with satisfaction from Table 3 that the birth rate is considerably above that for England and Wales, while the corrected death rate is below; and it is also very satisfactory to note that there have been no deaths of mothers in childbirth since 1946.

I should like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their co-operation, and the assistance they give in implementing my Public Health reports, and finally should like to thank the other members of the Council staff, especially Mr. Jenkinson, for the help they are always willing to give me.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

MAURICE L. SUTCLIFFE.

Medical Officer of Health.

June, 1953.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF OF THE AUTHORITY

M.L. SUTCLIFFE, T.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.F., D.P.H., D.P.M., Medical Officer of Health. Medical Officer of Health to the Tewkesbury Borough, Gloucester Rural and Newent Rural Joint M.O.H. Committee, and County Divisional Medical Officer of Health for No. 5 Division (Gloucester Area Health Sub-Committee).

H.S. JENKINSON, A.I.A.S., M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor. Inspector under Petroleum Acts and Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

D.A.I. LAVERY, C.R.S.I., Assistant Sanitary Inspector. Died 24th July 1952.

B.G.H. RISBEY, C.R.S.I., Assistant Sanitary Inspector. Appointed 15th September, 1952.

MISS M.C. DAVIS. Clerk (part time).

MRS. M.B. GOUGH. Clerk (part time).

During the period of Mr. Lavery's absence from duty, the Gloucester Rural District Council kindly loaned this Council the services of one of their Sanitary Inspectors (Mr. S.W.D. Harris) for two days a week. This was very much appreciated.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT

Area (in acres), 48,845.

Population Registrar-General's estimated Home Population mid-1952, 8,121.

Number of Inhabited Houses (December 31st, 1952) according to Rate Books, 2,480.

Rateable Value (December 31st, 1952), £28,754.

Sum represented by a penny rate (31st March, 1952), £115.8.1.

There has been no change since my last report and the district remains practically entirely agricultural and food producing.

Newent town besides being the shopping centre for the district is also the centre for senior education with its secondary and mixed grammar schools. This local senior education is, in my opinion, of advantage, as children are brought up in a rural atmosphere where agriculture is rightly considered one of the most important industries in the country.

ADOPTIVE LEGISLATION IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933. Section 1 (adopted 7.4.38).

Byelaws.

i. New Buildings. Public Health Act, 1936 (adopted 1.10.40).

ii. Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air (adopted 14.8.50).

VITAL STATISTICS

These statistics give particulars as to the births and deaths in the District, together with certain rates which are compared, where possible, with those for England and Wales.

A detailed list of the causes of death will be found in Table 27.

Table 1. Infantile Births and Deaths.

	Legitimate.			Illegitimate.			Combined Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Live Births.	69	69	138	3	6	9	147
Still Births.	-	2	2	1	-	1	3
Infant Deaths.							
(a) 0-4 weeks.	3	3	6	-	-	-	6
(b) 4 weeks to 1 year.	-	-	-	1	-	1	1

Table 2. Deaths.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total Deaths.	51	51	102.

Table 3. Birth and Death Rates.

	Newent Rural District.	England and Wales.
Crude live birth rate per 1,000 population.	18.0	15.3
*Corrected live birth rate per 1,000 population.	22.2	
Still birth rate per 1,000 total births.	20.0	
Crude death rate per 1,000 population.	12.5	11.3
*Corrected death rate per 1,000 population.	10.4	
Death rate of infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births.	47.6	27.6
Death rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births.	44.3	Not avail- able.
Death rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births.	111.1	
Death rate from Puerperal Causes per 1,000 total births.	NIL	0.72

*Note. - The Corrected Birth and Death Rates are obtained by multiplying the Crude Rates by the factors 1.12 and 0.83 respectively. These factors are supplied by the Registrar-General and serve to make the Crude Rates for the District comparable with the Rates for the country as a whole, or with the Rates of any other area, whose Rates have been similarly modified.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT

Laboratory Facilities.

The examination of pathological specimens, and analyses of milk and ice cream samples etc., is carried out at the laboratory of the Gloucester Royal Hospital, under the Medical Research Council scheme. (There is no charge for this work).

Water and sewage analyses, taken by this Department, are carried out by the Council's Analysts, Messrs. Ellis & Turner, Public Analysts, Gloucester.

Water analyses of the Gloucester Corporation water supplies are carried out by the Corporation Analyst.

Hospitals.

The Council have no responsibility for arranging hospital treatment, except with regard to old people in need of care and attention and dealt with under the National Assistance Acts.

Infectious disease cases are admitted to Gloucester City Isolation Hospital at Over, which is administered by the Gloucester, Stroud and Forest Management Committee.

Ambulance Facilities.

There has been no change during the year, one County Council ambulance and 4 full-time drivers being stationed in Newent. Infectious disease cases are transported by the Over Hospital ambulance.

Nursing in the Home.

There are three District Nursing Associations in the District.

1. Newent Area (two nurses).
2. Dymock Area (one nurse).
3. Staunton Area (one nurse).

The whole district is covered by the above areas for Midwifery and General Nursing in the home. The District Nurses also carry out School Medical work, Health and Tuberculosis Visiting etc.

Home Help Service.

This service is administered by the Area Health Committee of the County Council. It has many uses, not the least of which is that it often enables the family to keep together by providing just the extra domestic help needed. It also often saves a number of cases from having to be admitted to hospital, and thus not only makes beds available for more urgent cases, but also saves the tax-payer.

The main types of disability dealt with are maternity, general sickness, tuberculosis and chronic sickness or old age. In December, 1952, 17 cases of this type were being looked after and there were 12 part-time home helps in the District.

Child Welfare Centres.

The centres are not under the control of this Council, but as they are under the Area Health Sub-Committee, of which this Council are Members, it is felt that the following particulars will be of interest.

The Centre at Ashleworth is in Gloucester Rural District, but serves this Council's Parishes of Staunton, Corse and Hartpury (about 50% of the children attending).

Very valuable work is done at these centres as is seen from Table 4 and the work done by the voluntary committees and helpers is much appreciated.

Table 4.

	No. of sessions in 1952.	No. new children in 1952.		No. children on register at end of Year.		Total No. attendances during the Year.	
		Under 1	Over 1	Under 1	Over 1	Under 1	Over 1
Ashleworth.	23	28	19	30	80	149	529
Dymock.	24	26	12	23	26	123	292
Newent.	24	35	11	23	98	248	585

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

These are administered by the County Council, but particulars are given as a matter of interest. They are all held at The Clinic, Picklenash School, Newent.

MINOR AILMENT CLINIC. Second Tuesday a.m. in the month attended by a Doctor.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC. Every Wednesday a.m. attended by an orthopaedic sister and attended every three months by an orthopaedic surgeon.

DENTAL CLINIC. Every Monday and Friday morning.

Eye and ear, nose and throat cases are now seen in Gloucester.

Mortuary.

In 1940, as part of A.R.P., the Chapel portion of the Cemetery building was converted into a Mortuary. Main water and main sewerage are provided.

The Mortuary was used three times in 1952.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

Water Supplies.

Main Supplies.

1. Gloucester Corporation Waterworks.

The District is mostly supplied from the Corporation's two pumping stations in the Newent area.

Samples from these sources are regularly analysed by the City Analyst and reports of those taken in the District are submitted to this Department (see Table 5). They were all satisfactory for human consumption, but according to the classification of the Central Advisory Water Committee are "very hard".

In accordance with the Gloucester Corporation Water Act, 1945, the Corporation lays mains as required by this Council, subject to sanction for major extensions being given by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and the County Council in order to obtain loans and grants.

In view of Circular 54/52 issued by the Ministry, stressing the need for economy, it seems not unlikely that new schemes, will not, unless of extreme urgency, be sanctioned at the present time.

Extensions of Mains in 1952.

Corse.	3886 yards.
Redmarley.	4520 "
Staunton.	3060 "
	<hr/>
	6½ miles.

Extensions of Mains authorised by the Council.

Dymock.	18050 yards.
Hartpury.	2967 "
Newent.	23610 "
Redmarley.	5050 "
Rudford.	500 "
Staunton.	610 "
Taynton.	4755 "
	<hr/>
	31½ miles.

The length of mains authorised but not yet laid is high, but is a satisfactory reduction on last year. There is still great difficulty in obtaining pipes and delay in delivery is still over two years. Labour in this area is also very scarce.

2. Malvern Urban District Council Waterworks.

This authority supplies the Parish of Bromsberrow and parts of the Parishes of Dymock (Bromsberrow Heath and Ryton) and part of Redmarley. There were no extensions of mains in 1952.

Table 5 shows that all water samples taken were satisfactory.

Water Shortage in the District.

No complaints were received during the year of domestic water shortage.

Well Supplies.

Wells are the main source of water in the District, and they vary from the shallow type which provides an easily polluted supply to the deep type of well (up to 200 feet) which is a good deal safer.

The fact that well supplies are unsatisfactory will be seen from Table 5 and householders are strongly recommended to boil their well supplies before using them for drinking purposes.

Owing to the Council's policy of increasing the availability of main water supplies, there is a steady decrease in the number of people condemned to use unsatisfactory well supplies.

Bacteriological and Chemical Analyses of Water Supplies serving the District.

Table 5.

Source of Supply.	Total No. of Analyses.	Bacteriological.		Chemical	
		Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.
Gloucester Corporation.	30	15	—	15	—
Malvern U.D.C.	16	11	—	5	—
Wells Etc. (Council Analyst).	33	—	22	—	11

I have to acknowledge with thanks the reports on the Corporation and Malvern Urban District water analyses which are sent to this Department by the courtesy of the City Water Engineer and the Malvern Urban District Council Water Engineer respectively.

It is pointed out that all the main supplies were satisfactory, whereas none of the well supplies were. Extensions of mains water supplies are therefore very necessary.

Main Water Supplies in the District showing the Number
of Houses and Population served.

(These figures are provided in accordance with Ministry of Health
Circular 2/53).

Table 6.

Parish.	Main Supply.	No. of houses supplied.	Pop.	Stand Pipes (Main).	No. of houses supplied.	Pop.
Bromsberrow.	Malvern U.D.C.	43	141	1	2	7
Corse.	Glos. Corporation.	38	125	—	—	—
Dymock.	Malvern U.D.C.	43	141	4	26	85
	Glos. Corporation.	105	344	—	—	—
Hartpury.	" "	57	187	—	—	—
Kempley.	" "	38	125	—	—	—
Newent.	Newent Town (Glos. Corporation).	390	1280	7	22	72
	Glos. Corporation.	124	407	—	—	—
Oxenhall.	" "	33	108	—	—	—
Pauntley.	" "	24	79	1	1	4
Redmarley.	" "	71	233	—	—	—
	Malvern U.D.C.	9	30	—	—	—
Rudford.	Glos. Corporation.	41	134	—	—	—
Staunton.	" "	62	203	—	—	—
Taynton.	" "	7	23	—	—	—
Tibberton.	" "	43	141	—	—	—
Upleadon.	" "	47	154	—	—	—
TOTAL.		1175	3855	13	51	168

The above table shows that a further 100 houses were connected to main water supplies during the year.

Approximately 49% of the population in the District now have main water supplies, compared with only 29% in 1945. This of course is largely due to the Council's policy of laying new mains, of which 6½ miles were laid in 1952.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL AND REFUSE COLLECTION

Sewage disposal in the more rural parts of the District is mainly on the 'conservancy' system and is dealt with by individual householders.

The Council's main sewage disposal systems are as follows:-

- i. Newent Town. This system is old and ineffectve and has been reported on as needing complete replacement with modern works. In 1951 the Council decided to ask their Consulting Engineer to prepare a scheme for new works at Cleeve Lane. This would serve for the greater part of the town, as the other two works at Messrs. Cadbury's and Lancaster Terrace are comparatively small. At the end of 1952, a scheme with possible alterations was under consideration. The cost of new works will be considerable; probably between £30,000 and £40,000, but undoubtedly will eventually become necessary.

New house connections during the year to the town sewers:-

Culvert Street.	9
Vauxhall.	28
The Holts.	1

- ii. Dymock Village. This very necessary scheme was completed in March, 1952. During the year 39 houses were connected to the new sewer.
- iii. Corse and Staunton. A main drainage scheme with sewage disposal works is under construction, designed to serve a development area and the Council's new housing site. This is capable of a 100% enlargement and will be completed early in 1953.
- iv. Redmarley Village. A small ditch, cleansed by the Council, serves a few houses. The 16 new Council houses, of which the final 8 were nearing completion at the end of the year, have their own modern sewage disposal system.

Drainage Works.

3172 feet of new sewers were laid during the year.

Latrine Accommodation.

31 bucket or privy latrines were converted to water-closets during the year.

PUBLIC LAVATORIES.

New public lavatories, connected to the new sewer at Dymock, were completed in March, 1952. They consist of 2 W.C.'s for women, one W.C. for men and urinal.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

There has been no change during the year and the whole District is scavenged.

SALVAGE.

It is regretted that there is now no sale for waste paper, and the collection has been suspended.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

A summary of the work carried out by the Public Health Department is tabulated below.

Table 7.

	No. of Inspections.	Notices Served.		Defects remedied after Notice.	
		Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
Dwelling Houses.	983	193	2	154	2
Milk and Dairies.	2	—	—	—	—
Factories etc.	81	5	—	5	—
Bakehouses.	13	4	—	4	—
Food Premises.	85	8	—	8	—
Slaughterhouses.	—	None in use since 1939.			
Water Supplies.	179	10	—	9	—
Drainage & Sewerage.	386	18	—	17	—
Infectious Disease.	12	Disinfection carried out when necessary.			
Pests.	223	1	—	1	—
Miscellaneous.	998	50	—	48	—
TOTAL	2962	289	2	246	2

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

Responsibility for the administration of Section 38, sub-sections 3, 4 and 5 were delegated to this Authority by the County Council during the year. These sub-sections deal with the health conditions of shop workers.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

No licences were issued during the year.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are no offensive trades in the District.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACTS, 1928-1936.

41 licences were issued for the storage of petroleum spirit and one for the storage of calcium carbide.

CAMPING SITES.

6 licences were issued during the year for individual caravans and there are now 20 current licences in the District. They all comply with the requirements of the Public Health Act, 1936.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No complaints were received during the year.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There are no public swimming baths, but the River Leadon is used for bathing purposes.

POLLUTION OF RIVERS, STREAMS ETC.

The River Board is responsible for the administration of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act of 1876.

DISINFESTATION (BED BUGS ETC)

2 complaints were received and the necessary disinfection carried out.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

REPORT BY THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

During the year the following work was carried out:-

Table 8.

	Inspections.	Treatments.
Private Dwellings.	94	32
Council Houses.	22	4
Farms.	48	* 68
Business Premises.	72	3
Sewers.	8	2
Refuse Tips.	12	3
TOTAL	256	112
*Carried out by G.A.E.C. or private contractor.		

Details of work carried out on Sewers and Refuse Tips.

Table 9.

Sewers and Works.	Action Taken.	Result.
Cleeve Lane Sewage Works.	Test Baited.	Satisfactory.
Cadbury's Sewage Works.	Test Baited.	Clear.
Lancaster Terrace Sewage Works.	Test Baited.	Clear.
Newent Town Sewers.	Test Baited.	Clear.
Dymock New Sewerage System.	Test Baited in September and October.	Clear.

Table 10.

Refuse Tips.	Action Taken.	Result.
Dymock Refuse Tip.	Nil.	Clear.
Highleadon Refuse Tip.	Nil.	Clear.
Bradford's Lane Tip.	Test Baited.	Fairly Satisfactory.

When this Council carries out treatments at private dwellings or business premises at the request of the owner/occupier, charges are made to cover the full cost of the treatments except in the case of old age pensioners.

The Council have no arrangements to carry out disinfection by contract.

SCHOOLS.

Table 11 shows the water supplies and latrine accommodation in the schools in the District.

One school, Lowbands, Redmarley, is still without a main supply but the Gloucester Corporation have authority to lay a main to which this school can be connected.

During the year the bucket latrines at Hartpury school were converted to water-closets and it is proposed to convert the bucket latrines at Pauntley school to water-closets in 1953.

Hygiene facilities as regards latrines and ablution facilities are not always satisfactory, and defects are reported to the County Medical Officer of Health when the schools are medically inspected.

Table 11. Water Supplies and Latrine Accommodation in Schools.

School.	Water Supply.	Remarks on Water Supply.	Type of Latrine.
Bromsberrow.	Main.	Malvern U.D.C.	Bucket.
Corse.	Main.	Glos. Corporation.	Bucket.
Dymock.	Main.	" "	W.C's.
Hartpury.	Main.	" "	W.C's.
Newent.	Main.	" "	W.C's.
Pauntley.	Main.	" "	Bucket.
Redmarley. (Lowbands).	Well.	Unsatisfactory. (Main water carted).	Earth Closet.
Staunton.	Main.	Glos. Corporation.	Bucket.
Tibberton.	Main.	" "	W.C's.
Upleadon.	Main.	" "	W.C's.

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year:-

By this Authority.	36
By Private Enterprise.	11
Total	<u>47</u>

The 36 Council houses erected during the year were in the following Parishes:-

Newent, Bradfords Lane.	28 traditional.
Dymock.	4 "
Upleadon.	4 "

Council houses under construction:-

Redmarley.	8 traditional.
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The Council's programme for 1953 is as follows:-

Corse, Prince Crescent.	12 traditional.
Kempley.	8 "
Oxenhall, Four Oaks.	6 "

In addition, site works will be in hand for 22 houses at Newent, Picklenash.

The Council owned 246 houses at the end of 1952, but as the number of applicants for Council houses at the same time was 393, compared with 350 at the end of 1951, it is obvious that more Council houses are needed. In the Rural Housing Survey carried out in 1945/6, 208 houses in the District were considered totally unfit for human habitation. The condition of these houses has deteriorated since then, and therefore a programme to construct this number of new Council houses should be seriously considered in the interests of Public Health.

It is to be hoped that with the easing of restrictions on private building, more private houses will be built, and this naturally will be of great assistance in relieving the housing difficulties in the District.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year.
 - (a) (i) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts). 655
 - (ii) Number of inspections made for the purpose. 983
 - (b) (i) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 & 1932 etc. 580
 - (ii) Number of inspections made for the purpose. 723
 - (c) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. 1
(This number is in addition to those previously reported).
 - (d) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. 193
2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.
 - (a) Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers. 154
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.
 - (a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936. 2
 - (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-
 - (i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied. -
 - (ii) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices.
 - (a) by Owners. -
 - (b) by Local Authority in default of owners. -
 - (c) Proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1936 Section 138 and the Water Act, 1945 Section 30. -
 - (i) Number of houses in which a main water supply was provided after service of formal notices.
 - (a) by Owners. -
 - (b) by Local Authority in default of owners. -
 - (d) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:-
 - (i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made. 1
 - (ii) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Order. 4
4. Housing Act, 1936 Part IV. Overcrowding.

During the year 47 houses were constructed and the Registrar-General's estimate of population showed a decrease of 99, so one can perhaps assume that there is a slight reduction in the amount of overcrowding.

National Assistance Act, 1948 (Section 47)
National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.

During the year, formal action was necessary in order to remove one case in need of care and attention compulsorily to a County Residential Hostel.

It was expected that action would be necessary in another case, but the patient was finally persuaded to enter a hospital voluntarily.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supplies.

This district is practically entirely agricultural with nearly 300 milk producers. Most of the milk produced is consumed outside the district or processed at Messrs. Cadbury's factory at Frampton-on-Severn.

The supervision of dairy farm premises and milk production is generally the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries. The Council's powers under Regulation 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, with regard to the spread of infectious disease by milk have not had to be invoked during the year.

The Council is responsible for registration and licences as shown in Tables 12 and 13, and for retail milk sampling as shown in Table 14.

Table 12. Issue of Licences for Milk Dealers.

Classification of Milk.	Dealers' Licences.	Supplementary Licences.
Accredited.	-	-
Tuberculin Tested.	5	-
Pasteurised.	-	-
Sterilised.	-	-
Non-Designated.	-	-

Note:- Supplementary licences are issued to dealers who distribute milk from premises situated outside the district.

Table 13. Milk Registrations.

No. of milk distributors registered.	5
No. of dairy premises registered (other than dairy farms)	2

Table 14. Retail Milk Sampling.

Nature of Test.	Results of Examination.	
	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Coliform or plate count (cleanliness).	-	-
Methylene blue (keeping quality).	-	-
Biological (presence of Tb. etc).	-	-
Phosphatase (efficiency of pasteurisation).	-	-

Anthrax Order, 1938. Foot and Mouth Disease.

There were no confirmed or suspected cases during the year.

MEAT.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

The six licensed Slaughter Houses in the district have been rarely used since 1939 when slaughtering for the district was centralised in Gloucester. During the year 14 slaughtermens' licences were issued by the Council.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

Transport and Handling of Meat.

A Modern Special Purpose Lorry is used to transport the meat from the abattoirs. The vehicle is regularly inspected by the Sanitary Inspector during its tour of deliveries. No complaints were received during the year, and conditions were found to be satisfactory.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

This Department is notified when shops or individuals suspect that articles of food are unfit for human consumption.

Table 15 shows the articles of food condemned during the year.

Table 15.

Article.	Non-Preserved.	Preserved or Tinned.
Meat.	481 lbs.	36 tins.
Rabbits.	238.	
Fish.		3 "
Milk.		3 "
Cheese.	81 lbs.	
Vegetables.		116 "
Fruit and Fruit Juices.		63 "
Soup.		7 "
Pickles and Preserves.		10 "
Jam.		4 "
Cake Flour.	1½ lbs.	

It will be seen that the total amount of food stuffs condemned was not large.

Ice Cream.

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc) Regulations, 1947 & 1948.

During the year no ice cream was manufactured in the District. There are nine licensed retailers, of which two manufacture their own ice cream, the other retailers purchasing from wholesalers.

Bakehouses.

There are 7 bakehouses registered with the Ministry of Food. 3 informal notices were served and the work required was carried out. Most of the bakehouses are of old construction and cannot easily be modernised.

Adulteration.

The relevant Sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, are administered by the County Council.

Outbreaks of Food Poisoning.

During the year, no notifications of cases of food poisoning were received.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

Table 16.

1. Inspections for the purpose of provisions as to health.

Premises.	No. of premises in Register.	No. of Inspections.	No. of Written Notices.	No. of Occupiers Prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sect. 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	24	36	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	27	35	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers).	6	10	-	-
TOTAL	57	81	-	-

Table 17.

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars.	No. of cases where defects were found.				No. of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred		
			to H.M.I.	by H.M.I.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1).	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2).	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temp: (S.3).	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Vent: (S.4).	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6).	—	—	—	—	—
Latrines (S.7).					
(a) insufficient.	—	—	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective.	5	8	—	3	—
(c) not separate for sexes.	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including Homework).	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	5	8	—	3	—

Table 18.

Outwork (Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of work.	Section 110.			Section 111.		
	No. out-workers in Aug. list as req'd.	No. of cases of default in sending lists.	No. prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	Cases of work in unwholesome premises.	Notices served.	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel (Making).	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	-	-	-	-	-

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Table 26 shows the incidence of infectious diseases during the year divided into Parishes and age groups. 62 notifications of infectious disease were received during the year, of which 39 were measles.

DIPHTHERIA AND IMMUNISATION.

Tables 20 to 22 give details as to diphtheria immunisation which, as they are of interest to this Council, have been obtained from the County Public Health Department.

There have been no cases of diphtheria in the District since 1949.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

There were no cases during the year.

SMALL POX AND TYPHOID.

There were no cases, and no contacts requiring supervision were notified as having come into the District.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN SCHOOLS.

Table 19 shows the incidence of infectious disease according to returns submitted by the head-teachers. It is of interest as it shows the incidence of chicken pox and mumps which are not notifiable by General Practitioners.

Table 19.

School.	Average No. on Register.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Chicken Pox.	Mumps.	Flu.
Bromsberrow.	30	—	—	—	2	—	—
Corse.	49	—	—	1	—	—	—
Dymock.	140	3	45	—	54	2	—
Hartpury.	57	—	—	—	1	—	—
Lowbands.	45	—	—	—	21	—	—
Newent Grammar & Secondary Modern.	447	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newent Picklenash Junior School.	304	4	—	10	42	1	—
Pauntley.	41	—	—	—	1	—	—
Staunton.	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tibberton.	43	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upleadon.	32	—	—	—	—	—	13
TOTAL	1207	7	45	9	121	3	13

The 13 influenza cases reported at Upleadon School, were in the first three months of the year. They were more in the nature of bad colds and were not related to any true influenza epidemic.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Joint Memorandum issued by the Ministries of Health and Education, it was not considered necessary to close any schools because of infectious disease.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Table 20. Child Population immunised during 1952.

No. of children who completed a full course of immunisation during 1952.	Age at date of final injection.		Total under 15 years.
	0-5 years.	5-14 years.	
During half-year ending 30.6.52.	35	—	35
During half-year ending 31.12.52.	54	18	72
TOTAL	89	18	107

Table 21. Child Population receiving a maintenance dose during 1952 (i.e. a reinforcing dose a few years after the primary immunisation).

During half-year ending 30.6.52.	50
During half-year ending 31.12.52.	105
TOTAL	155

Table 22. Diphtheria Notifications and Deaths in relation to Immunisation (children under 15 years only).

Notifications.		Deaths.	
Cases Notified.	Cases Immunised.	Immunised.	Not Immunised.
—	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS.

Table 23. New Cases and Deaths in 1952.

Ages.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15+	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20+	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
25+	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
35+	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age N.K.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 24. Number of Cases on Tuberculosis Register as at 31st December for the last 3 years.

Year.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.	Per 1,000 Population.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1950.	13	5	8	3	29	3.5
1951.	17	5	8	3	33	3.9
1952.	15	11	7	3	36	4.4

Table 25. Number of New Cases and Deaths in the last 3 years.

Year.	New Cases.				Total.	Deaths.				Total
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.			Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
1950.	4	2	1	—	7	2	—	—	—	2
1951.	6	1	2	—	9	—	1	—	—	1
1952.	3	6	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 172).

No action was necessary under the above Regulations and Act.

Re-housing of Tuberculosis Cases.

There are now 5 cases of tuberculosis living in Council Houses, an increase of 2 on last year. This does not, of course, mean that the rest of the tuberculosis cases are living under bad conditions; most are not, but some certainly are. It is hoped that the Council will give special consideration to these when allotting Council Houses. Good housing, amongst other things, is essential in the cure and prevention of tuberculosis.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DISTRICT IN 1952.

Table 27 gives the causes of death in the District in accordance with the abbreviated list of 36 groups of the World Health Organisation Nomenclature Regulations, 1948.

Table 27.

Causes of Death.	Male.	Female.
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory.	—	—
2. Tuberculosis, other.	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease.	—	—
4. Diphtheria.	—	—
5. Whooping Cough.	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections.	—	—
7. Acute polio-myelitis.	—	—
8. Measles.	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases.	1	—
*10. (Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	1	1
11. (Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.	2	—
12. (Malignant neoplasm, breast.	—	2
13. (Malignant neoplasm, uterus.	—	2
14. (Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	4	7
15. (Leukaemia, aleukaemia.	—	—
16. Diabetes.	1	—
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system.	6	6
18. Coronary disease, angina.	8	2
19. Hypertension with heart disease.	1	—
20. Other heart disease.	8	11
21. Other circulatory disease.	4	7
22. Influenza.	—	—
23. Pneumonia.	2	1
24. Bronchitis.	2	1
25. Other diseases of respiratory system.	—	—
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.	1	—
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.	—	—
28. Nephritis and nephrosis.	1	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate.	—	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	—	—
31. Congenital malformations.	1	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	5	8
33. Motor vehicle accidents.	2	—
34. All other accidents.	—	2
35. Suicide.	1	—
36. Homicide and operations of war.	—	—
TOTAL	51	51

Explanatory note.

* Neoplasm equals cancer.

